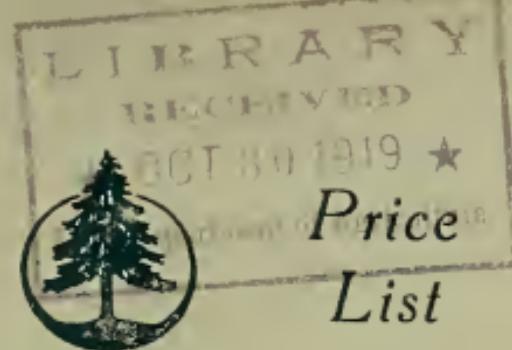


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.39

Autumn
1915



of

Evergreen

and

Deciduous

*Forest, Shade and Ornamental
Trees*

**American-Born
Trees**

the Best for America

*Millions are Raised
Annually At*

Little Tree Farms of America

BIRTHPLACE OF THE LITTLE TREES THAT LIVE

Nurseries of

American Forestry Company
15 Beacon Street - Boston, Mass.



A PLEASURE FOREST WHICH WE DEVELOPED FOR ONE OF OUR CLIENTS, MAINTAINING THE UTMOST NATURALNESS AND VARIETY OF BEAUTY WITHOUT SACRIFICING TOO MUCH OF THE PROFIT

LET OUR FORESTERS AND MEN IMPROVE YOUR WOODLANDS AND CARE FOR YOUR INDIVIDUAL TREES

Engineering Department

THEODORE F. BORST, F. E.,
Consulting Forest Engineer

Professional services on a per diem, percentage, or annual fee basis, in:
COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

Examinations, reports, cost estimates.

Working plans and supervision for management of tree crops for timber, pulp, etc. Marking, conservative lumbering, thinnings, etc.

Surveys and maps, timber estimates, valuations for investment or claims.

Planting plans for reforestation, for wood crops, water-shed protection.

LANDSCAPE FORESTRY

Plans and supervision for development of country estates, forest parks, pleasure woodlands, and fish and game preserves.

Marking trees for thinnings and improvement cuttings.

Laying out pleasure roads, trails, fire-guards, etc.

Planting plans and lists, for ornamental and protective purposes, wind-breaks, screens, hedges, etc.

CARE OF TREES

Examination and advice regarding unthrifty, diseased, or injured trees.

Supervision or instructions for pruning, filling cavities, bolting and strengthening limbs, soil enrichment and draining, and the use of sprays.

Contracting Department

Skilled foremen and experienced workmen, with equipment, supplied on a contract basis or at cost plus a percentage.

Logging, thinnings, improvement cuttings, general work on timberlands and game preserves.

CHARLES C. BRAY,
Forestry Superintendent

Building of lumber camps, bridges, roads, paths, fire-guards and game enclosures.

Restoration, for timber, pulp, railroad and mining supplies, etc.

Ornamental tree planting, windbreaks, screens, hedges, etc.

Moving large trees. Spraying, pruning, filling cavities, soil enriching, high tree work for Park Commissions, etc.

Supply Department

The famous **Little Tree Farms of America**, at Framingham, near Boston, owned and operated by the American Forestry Company, furnish:

LITTLE TREES

For commercial and pleasure forest planting. For shade, ornamental, street and "underwood" planting. Nut trees. Trees for screens, wind-breaks and hedges. Food plants for game and birds.

FOREST TREE SEEDS

Seeds of evergreen and deciduous trees, of American and foreign origin, collected, cleaned and forwarded promptly from this country and abroad.

Send for our seed list.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Several instruments, tools and equipment used in nursery work, forestry and arboriculture are imported and supplied. The best quality and design insured.

Write for prices, giving your exact requirements.

Our Home Office

RALPH L. KELLY,
General Manager

Will do all in its power to give the fullest satisfaction in regard to all inquiries and orders. Please address all communications to

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.



A view on Little Tree Farms, near Boston, owned and operated by American Forestry Company

Little Tree Farms of America

Birthplace of the Little Trees that Live

Nurseries of the American Forestry Company were started because this Company in its engineering and contracting work was unable to obtain desirable planting material at suitable prices. The Little Tree Farms are only nine years old, but we now raise on them an annual crop of many million trees. Our trees are AMERICAN-born, as well as AMERICAN-grown. All are raised from seed collected either by our own men, or other men we can trust.

We did more business during the spring-planting season just passed than ever before since the organization of the American Forestry Company, and 75% of this business came from former customers. This is the strongest testimonial we can offer regarding the quality of our trees, the efficiency of our service, and the success our clients have with our product.

Let us ship you a trial order this autumn, so you can learn of these merits first-hand.

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WE GROW TREES AND SHRUBS OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED. WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS



Another view on Little Tree Farms, near Boston, owned and operated by American Forestry Company

FALL PLANTING OF LITTLE TREES

Fall planting is being more and more extensively practiced each year. The proper time to plant any kind of tree is when it can be given the best care and attention. During the late summer and autumn, property owners are usually at their country homes and estates, and can thus give the planting their personal supervision, and have the pleasure of laying out the work and watching its progress. The pleasure in making the plantation does not cease upon completion of the work, but is of recurring interest, year after year, as the trees grow larger and thus transform what was formerly an unsightly spot into a place of shade and restfulness.

Estate owners find that labor is more easily procured in the autumn than in the spring, when all available labor is necessarily needed for the large volume of routine work occurring during that season. Trees set out in autumn get well established before the ground freezes, and thus get an early start in spring. Trees transplanted in the fall frequently make better growth during the following summer than those set out in the intervening spring.

FALL SEASON FOR EVERGREENS: Fall planting should be regulated by conditions rather than by date; as long as the ground is damp and free from frost, transplanting is safe. The latter part of August and the whole of September are the proper fall season for transplanting most kinds of evergreens.

FALL SEASON FOR DECIDUOUS TREES: October and November are desirable months for transplanting deciduous trees. The general rule for hardwoods is to transplant as soon as the leaves begin to color. By removing the leaves, the work may be done somewhat earlier if necessary.

One of the most essential requisites for successful fall planting is that the soil contain considerable moisture. Because of the unprecedented rainfall during the summer months, conditions are *now* ideal for transplanting small trees.

LITTLE TREE GARDENS

Why not plant rows or beds of little trees in your garden, to be set in permanent places as they grow large enough? You can use them for borders and hedges, along paths, and around the vegetable garden; and as they grow, keep such hedges as you wish, transplanting the other trees where they are needed on your property. They will afford you pleasure and interest from the first, and greatly lessen the expense of the ultimate plantation.

The little trees require very slight care, practically nothing but weeding, and their varied characteristics and their frequent changes from season to season are a constant delight and surprise. They grow rapidly, some kinds doubling their growth annually for several seasons, while others increase from one to three feet each year.

Such a little tree garden, or a private nursery,—and of these we have furnished hundreds,—adds much to the value of an estate. Transplanting can be done at any time, without delay, and at any stage when plants are ready to produce the effect desired. Set them on some waste land or unsightly spot, in groves or singly, along an avenue, or to use as wind-breaks, screens, or hedges.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME AND GROUNDS BY PLANTING LITTLE TREES

And where is there a landowner who does not desire trees to beautify his home and grounds, whether they are large or small? Property without trees and shrubs has a barren and desolate appearance. Even a few trees add greatly to the landscape beauty of an estate. Many landowners realize that shade and ornamental trees on an estate are not only a source of pleasure, but also that they greatly increase property values. We cater not only to the landowners who use large quantities of trees, but also to those who can only use them in limited quantities.

WE ALSO HANDLE ALL KINDS OF FOREST TREE SEEDS AND WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE PRICES



MAXIMUM QUALITY
INIMUM PRICE
OST EFFICIENT SERVICE
THE GREAT FARMS OF LITTLE TREES OF LARGE VALUES AND SMALL PRICES

Means

**Little Tree Farms
of America**

INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS

RAILROADS. Boston & Albany, main line, New York Central (Lessees).
New York, New Haven & Hartford.
Boston & Maine (via short branch).

EXPRESSES. Adams, American, and Connecting Agencies.

U. S. MAILED. Parcel Post.

DELIVERIES. Free to freights, expressmen, and mails by auto truck, thus insuring the greatest promptness.

TELEGRAPH. Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company.

CODES. Western Union: Nurseymen's Telegraphic.
A B C (fifth edition).
Our Cable Address: "Amforesco," Boston.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY — so that we can satisfy you with good, prompt service (not rush work). The shipping season is limited. Orders must be filled in succession as received; justice requires this.

SHIPPING SEASONS.

In Spring: From middle of March to about June 1. The planting season is determined NOT by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done BUT by the condition of the tree to be planted. So long as they are dormant they may safely be transplanted. It is safe to ship plants to Southern localities later than would be supposed, because vegetation in Massachusetts is dormant later than farther south.

In Fall: August and September for Evergreens. About October 1 for Hardwoods. Shipping continues until the ground freezes.

PLEASE GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS:

Kindly state:

1. Address for marking the shipment.
2. Address for mail.
3. Shall we forward by freight? express? parcel post
4. Approximate time when shipment shall be made.

In the absence of instructions, we shall use our best judgment. Our responsibility, of course, ceases upon delivery to the transportation company.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

are paid by the customer. We advise the use of quick transportation modes.

The low special express rate on trees, plants, and seeds is 25 per cent less than on regular merchandise; express companies occasionally exceed this.

The new Parcel Post regulations permit much more extensive use of the mails than has been possible up to this time.

WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT. We use the greatest care in following directions, and our intention is invariably to send our only first-class material, trees to label, well packed and in good condition, addressed as directed, and delivered to such transporting company as directed. Here our responsibility ceases. We gladly rectify errors or claims if made upon receipt of goods, but cannot be liable for more than the purchase price. The prices are not necessarily correct at present selling shipping. These are the lowest statement of value of our shipment of first-class trees. It is humanly impossible to guarantee the growth of plants, since so many causes, known and unknown, can injure or kill them. If exposure or drought, poor planting, bad weather, accident, or other causes kill plants bought of us, we cannot be fairness be held responsible. Claims for damage in route should be taken up with the transporting company. We cannot replace the plants without cost.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY FINE PLANTS,



DUG
PACKED
SHIPPED

FRESH

WE SHIP trees: Dug upon order (not cellared or "heeled in" stock). Handled with the care due to young trees. Bundled in convenient sizes, 25, 50, or 100 plants, and usually from 1 to 3 years old for greatest measure. The bundles are carefully tied, and the gradings are according to our Price Lists. To avoid confusion, we ask our customers kindly to follow these gradings in ordering.

Packed at once in the moist air of a thoroughly modern packing cellar, and packed right, according to species, time of year, and distance.

Delivered promptly to the transportation company.

WE IMPORT NOTHING, thereby avoiding unaccustomed, devitalized, dried, or moldy stock, and the insect and fungoid infection usually attaching to imported stock.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Massachusetts Entomological Department accompany each shipment and assure healthy clean stock.

RATES. We sell 500 or more trees of the same size and species at the thousand rate; between 50 and 500 at the hundred rate; less than 50 at the ten rate.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS in large quantities.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cast with order, except by special arrangement.

Please send check or draft on New York or Boston banks, post office, or express money order, or cash in registered mail.

C. O. D. deliveries, please enclose 50 per cent of amount of bill with order.



**Little Tree Farms of America — Nurseries of
AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY
15 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**



CONIFEROUS TREES (Evergreens)

	Prices in Lots of			
	10	100	1,000	
ABIES BALSAMEA, Mill.		Balsam Fir		
Transplanted	4 to 8 in.	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$30.00

	Silver or Concolor			
	Fir (Colorado Seed)			
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$145.00
Transplanted	6 to 12 in.	2.50	12.00	100.00

	Juniper; Savin:			
	Red Cedar			
Twice Transplanted ..	3½ ft.	\$12.50	\$70.00	\$575.00
Twice Transplanted ..	2 to 3 ft.	10.00	50.00	400.00
Twice Transplanted ..	1½ to 2 ft.	7.00	35.00	300.00
Transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	4.50	22.00	200.00

For color, symmetry, and architectural suggestiveness of line, no ornamental tree is superior to the Juniper. All of our Junipers are grown from seed gathered by our own men from mature, vigorous trees in the neighborhood of our nursery. They are especially hardy, and in great demand.

	Prices in Lots of			
	10	100	1,000	
LARIX EUROPEA, D. C.		European Larch		
Twice Transplanted ..	3 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$250.00
PICEA ALBA, Link.		White Spruce		
		(Maine Seed)		
Twice Transplanted ..	1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.50	\$17.50	\$160.00
Twice Transplanted ..	1 to 1½ ft.	3.00	14.00	120.00
Transplanted	1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	10.00	85.00
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00
Transplanted	6 to 10 in.	1.00	4.50	35.00



ONE OF OUR FINE BLOCKS OF TWICE-TRANSPLANTED JUNIPERS 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH. WHERE DISTINCTIVENESS IS DESIRED JUNIPERS ARE EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE USED SINGLY, IN GROUPS, AND WITH OTHER KINDS OF TREES

PICEA ENGELMANNI, Engl.	Prices in Lots of		
	10	100	1,000
Engelmann Spruce			
Twice Transplanted .. 12 to 15 in.	\$3.00	\$16.00	\$130.00
Twice Transplanted .. 8 to 12 in.	2.50	12.00	100.00
Twice Transplanted .. 1 to 1½ ft.	1.75	8.00	65.00

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K.	Norway Spruce
Twice Transplanted .. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.50
Twice Transplanted .. 1½ to 2 ft.	2.50
Twice Transplanted .. 1 to 1½ ft.	1.75
	\$18.00
	\$150.00
	100.00
	65.00

Norway Spruce, the spruce of Europe, is grown everywhere there for a multitude of purposes. The wood is valuable and has many uses. In America it is largely used for screens, windbreaks, and shelter belts. Its compactness makes it particularly desirable for both high screens and sheared low hedges. It is extremely hardy and can be planted in the shade. It is a very rapid grower. Profitable crops of Christmas trees are grown from it, to be sold with or without the roots. Recently extensive Norway Spruce forests have been planted to meet the coming tremendous demand for paper pulp.

PICEA MARIANA, Mill.	Black Spruce
Transplanted 6 to 10 in.	\$4.00
	\$30.00

PICEA PUNGENS, Engl. (Nursery Run)	Colorado Blue Spruce
Twice Transplanted .. 12 to 15 in.	\$3.00
Twice Transplanted .. 8 to 12 in.	2.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	1.50
Transplanted 4 to 8 in.	4.00
	\$17.50
	\$135.00
	90.00
	60.00
	30.00

Colorado Blue Spruce is a very popular ornamental tree, and its striking symmetry and peculiar pleasing color make a very strong appeal where especial effects are desired. It is the bluest of the white or blue spruces. It is highly valued as an ornamental specimen and gives a rare tint in color combinations. It furnishes a strong contrast with the darker evergreens. It is one of the hardest of all the spruces.

The species reaches perfect development in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, where our seeds are collected from blue trees. Our trees are sold "nursery run"; none of the bluest ones have been selected out. Our transplants have bushy, dense tops and strong, fibrous roots.

PICEA RUBENS, Sarg.	Red Spruce
Twice Transplanted .. 8 to 12 in.	\$1.25
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	6.00
	\$50.00
	3.00
	25.00

PINUS AUSTRIACA, Hoss.	Austrian Pine
Seedling 12 to 15 in.	\$2.00
Seedling 8 to 12 in.	1.50
	\$15.00
	10.00

Austrian Pine is a tree that does well both along the coast and inland. For ornamental planting it is used in groups and for specimen trees. The heavy plumes of its spreading branches are particularly effective.

Our Austrian Pines have heavy stems, fine tops and roots, and are full of vigor.

PINUS DENSIFLORA, Siebold	Japanese Red Pine
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	\$1.50
	\$7.50
	\$50.00

Use White Pine for Windbreaks and Snowbreaks. Use White Pine to Keep Out the Annoying, Destructive and Unhealthful Dust. Use White Pine to Abate the Noise Nuisance. Use White Pine to Beautify Country Roadsides

PINUS DIVARICATA, DuMont	Prices in Lots of			
	10	100	1,000	
Bank's Pine				

Three Times				
Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$5.00	\$30.00	\$225.00
Twice Transplanted ..	4 to 6 ft.	4.00	20.00	165.00

Bank's Pine, known also as the "sudden sawlog," is especially recommended for immediate effects. It is the hardiest native evergreen tree in America. It thrives on the poorest, driest soils, and in the most exposed places. It is an admirable nurse tree for slower-growing evergreens.

PINUS FLEXILIS, James.	Limber Pine
Seedling	8 to 14 in.
Seedling	4 to 8 in.

PINUS LARICIO, Poir.	Corsican Pine
Seedling	8 to 12 in.

PINUS MONTICOLA, Doug.	Silver or Western White Pine
Seedling	3 to 6 in.

PINUS RESINOSA, Ait.	Red or Norway Pine
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
Transplanted	\$1.50
Transplanted	8 to 12 in.
	\$6.00
	40.00
	30.00

The Red or Norway Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is one of the most valuable native trees for general planting. It grows faster than the White Pine, and makes a fine combination with this tree.

It withstands salt air and spray as few other trees do. It grows where grass and other agricultural crops are not profitable. It is picturesque even on poor soils, and on richer soils it has a vigorous and superb growth of long, deep green needles. The wood of this species is valuable, and is being more appreciated every year.

Its comparative freedom from insect and fungous enemies is a very valuable characteristic of the Red Pine.

There has been a very limited supply of this species for several years, and substitution of other kinds has been known. Our Red Pines are GUARANTEED TRUE RESINOSA. Although Red Pine seed is high, these plants are extremely cheap, and nurserymen who visit our nurseries are glad to buy them at sight. The trees we have at present are wonderfully well rooted and developed.

(See illustration on page 7, showing rows of Transplanted Red Pines 1 to 1½ feet high.)

PINUS RIGIDA, Mill.	Pitch Pine
Transplanted	1½ to 2 ft.
Transplanted	\$1.50
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
	\$7.00
	60.00
	30.00

This Pine thrives on our coast and sand plains, and is often desirable in bare, wind-swept places.

PINUS STROBOS, Linn.	White Pine
Transplanted	1 to 2 ft.
Transplanted	\$1.50
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.
	4.00
	20.00
	175.00
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
	1.50
	8.00
	60.00
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.
	2.00
	10.00
	80.00
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
	1.50
	9.00
	80.00
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
	1.50
	7.00
	50.00
Transplanted	1 to 1½ ft.
	1.00
	4.00
	30.00

(See pages 8, 9, 10, and 11 for illustrations of and information about this beautiful evergreen.)

Prices in Lots of
10 100 1,000
Scotch Pine

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, A.

Twice Transplanted ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft.	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$250.00
Twice Transplanted ..	3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	4.00	20.00	175.00
Twice Transplanted ..	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	15.00	110.00
Transplanted	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.25	8.00	60.00
Transplanted	8 to 12 in.	1.00	4.00	30.00

Scotch Pine is used extensively for windbreaks and shelter-belts, especially where severe winds prevail. Its ability to thrive in situations where the atmosphere is exceedingly dry, particularly adapts it to the prairie States. It adapts itself to many soils and sites, but should not be planted in the shade. Ask for Illustration N-12, which shows our five-year-old transplants.

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA, Britt., Douglas Spruce
syn., DOUGLASII, Carr. (Rocky Mountain Seed)

Transplanted	12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$45.00
Transplanted	8 to 12 in.	1.00	4.00	30.00
Seedling	6 to 12 in.		2.00	14.00

Douglas Spruce is one of the most majestic trees of North America, and although one of the fastest growing evergreens, is long lived and attains a large size. In gracefulness it resembles the Hemlock. The wood is valuable. It is taking rank as the chief spruce for ornamental and forestry planting in the East. It is uncommonly hardy, succeeding on dry, stony and sandy soils, and in direct exposure to fierce winds and salt spray. Our plants are well topped, well rooted, and straight. Those who visit our nurseries order them at sight. Ask for Illustration N-14, which shows a three-year-old Seedling.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn.	Prices in Lots of		
	10	100	1,000
			Arborvitae: Cedar

The American Arborvitae (White Cedar) is much used for hedges and screens, as well as for single specimens. It is hardy, transplants easily, and grows rapidly, soon forming a very dense growth. It makes a highly ornamental screen for dividing the lawn from other parts of the estate. It grows well on lands too wet for most trees.



ROWS OF TRANSPLANTED RED PINES 1 TO 1½ FEET HIGH AT Little Tree Farms of America
(See opposite page for description and prices)



IMMENSE FIELDS OF FINELY BRANCHED AND SPLENDIDLY ROOTED 2 TO 3
FEET HIGH. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN A

FOR THE BEST AND QUICKEST RESULTS USE TWICE-TRANSPLANTED STOCK

Transplanting produces general stockiness and an abundance of fibrous roots. Trees that have been transplanted are more enduring and make faster growth than those that have not. Our Twice-transplanted White Pines are splendid trees and a successful planting is assured if this grade of stock is used.

The labor cost for planting poor trees is just as high as for planting good trees. When you plant inferior stock it is natural that your percentage of loss will be heavy, and you not only lose the cash price of your trees but you also lose the money paid out for labor to plant them. But your greatest loss is your disappointment in having your trees die.

In buying trees you should be just as particular about quality as you would with any other merchandise. There is a great deal of inferior planting material offered in the market to-day. Many so-called transplants offered have in fact only been "heeled in" and are not as good quality as first-class seedlings. We invite you to visit our nurseries, inspect the stock we have growing there, and learn our methods of raising trees and transplanting them. You will then understand why our trees are the best.

WHILE WE GROW MANY MILLIONS OF OTHER AMERICAN EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS
WE BELIEVE IN WHITE PINE MORE THAN IN ANY OTHER



3 TO 4 FOOT TWICE-TRANSPLANTED WHITE PINES AT Little Tree Farms of America
OUR NURSERIES ON AUGUST 14, 1915.

LET OUR MEN PLANT YOUR TREES FOR YOU

Last spring we made several carload shipments of our Twice-transplanted 3 to 4 foot White Pines, in addition to selling many thousands in smaller quantities. Our experienced foresters and men planted large numbers of these Pines for our clients throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Thus early this autumn, our men have planted 13,200 of the large Twice-transplanted White Pines for a client. We number among our customers some of the leading and most successful business men in the United States. These men are discriminating buyers and appreciate first-class stock and efficient service, which are essential for a successful planting.

Many of our men have been with us for ten or twelve years and with their scientific training and years of valuable experience are versed in all matters pertaining to trees and tree planting. These men are at your service and we should be pleased to not only furnish you with your trees, but also to set them out for you.

EEES ANNUALLY, WE RAISE MORE WHITE PINE THAN ANY OTHER TREE. WHY? BECAUSE
REE AND ALSO BECAUSE OF THE EVER INCREASING DEMAND.



A FEW THOUSAND OF OUR TWICE-TRANSPLANTED 2 TO 3 AND 3 TO 4 FOOT WHITE PINES
FOR SUCCESS PLANT OUR TWICE-TRANSPLANTED WHITE PINES

TWICE- TRANSPLANTED

BUSHY
STOCKY
HARDY
VIGOROUS
WELL-ROOTED

WHITE PINES

3 to 4 FEET	\$325	for 1000	\$35	for 100	10 Trees for \$7.00
2 to 3 FEET	\$175	for 1000	\$20	for 100	10 Trees for \$4.00
1$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 FEET	\$80	for 1000	\$10	for 100	10 Trees for \$2.00
1 to 1$\frac{1}{2}$ FEET	\$60	for 1000	\$8	for 100	10 Trees for \$1.50

WHITE PINE GROWS RAPIDLY VIGOROUSLY TRANSPLANTS EASILY

WHITE PINE IS AMERICA'S GREATEST COMMERCIAL AND ORNAMENTAL TREE

It is the ideal species

1. For lawn or park or garden or grove.
2. For borders, where its substantial effect is most desirable.
3. 4. For backgrounds to the landscape picture, and for otherwise beautifying an estate.
5. 6. For planting singly and in groups to transform barren hillsides and other bare, unproductive, unsightly spots.
7. For planting along avenues.
8. For planting on a country roadside or an estate driveway.
9. 10. For its ornamental value in either pure or mixed stands.
- 11, 12. For its extraordinary play of color, and its lively contrast with the more somber evergreens.
13. As the foundation on which to build up naturalistic landscape plans, because White Pine fits into and fills out a landscape as no other tree does.
14. As a base in a planting of various evergreens.
15. As the most effective evergreen to use in contrast with birches or spruce and firs.
16. As a tree that gives great pleasure when growing in little tree gardens, awaiting transplanting to larger areas.
17. As the American tree that has been the most planted and admired throughout the world.
18. As a cover for a shooting preserve.
19. As a grove for hotel, sanitarium, hospital and camp sites.
20. As the tree of first importance commercially because it best combines the qualities of utility, rapid growth, heavy yield, and ease of management.



A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF HOW RAPIDLY WHITE PINE GROWS. WHEN SET OUT THESE WHITE PINES WERE ONLY 1 FOOT HIGH, YET THEY MADE A GROWTH OF 20 FEET IN TEN YEARS WITHOUT SOIL IMPROVEMENT OR CARE.

BROAD-LEAVED TREES (Deciduous)

AND SOME SHRUBS, ETC.

WE ANNUALLY GROW LARGE QUANTITIES OF THESE TREES IN MANY VARIETIES

	Prices in Lots of			Prices in Lots of		
	10	100	1,000	10	100	1,000
ACER DASYCARPUM, Ehr.		Silver Maple		CORNUS PANICULATA		Gray Dogwood
Transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00		
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	10.00	85.00		
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00		
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn.		Box Elder		FRAXINUS AMERICANA, Linn.		True Eastern White Ash
Several Times				Several Times		
Transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$7.00	\$50.00	Transplanted	8 to 10 ft.	\$8.00
Twice Transplanted ..	6 to 8 ft.	3.00	17.00	\$140.00		
Transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	2.50	15.00	120.00		
Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50	9.00	75.00		
ACER PLATANOIDES, Linn.		Norway Maple		Three Times		
Transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$85.00		
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.50	6.50	50.00		
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	5.00	40.00		
ACER RUBRUM, Linn.		Red Maple		Transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	5.00
Transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	Twice Transplanted ..	6 to 8 ft.	3.50
Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	2.75	13.00	110.00		
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	10.00	Transplanted	6 to 8 ft.	2.00
ACER SACCHARUM, Marsh.		Sugar Maple		Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	1.50
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	\$10.00	Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.25
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.65	8.00	Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00
Seedling	4 to 5 ft.	1.50	8.00	Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	4.50
Seedling	3 to 4 ft.	1.25	6.00	Seedling	1 to 2 ft.	2.00
The Sugar or Rock Maple is one of the most popular avenue trees, and is also much used for shade in lawns and parks. Maple sugar is principally made from this tree. It is remarkably free from the attacks of destructive insects. Our Sugar Maples are extremely hardy, and are grown from seed collected by our own men in our region. We find this elegant tree to be one of the most popular of the hardwoods.						15.00
(See illustration on page 13)						
AESCRULUS GLABRA, Willd.		Horse Chestnut		The true American White Ash (<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>) is one of the most important and valuable trees of the country. It thrives on lands too wet for most species, and also does remarkably well on drier lands. It should not, however, be planted in the shade. For timber, shade and street planting it is highly valued. It is of remarkably rapid growth, and is practically immune from insects.		
Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$4.00	\$20.00	Forest owners are actively planting this species because of its many desirable qualities and the scarcity and high price of its wood. Our plants are straight, heavy stemmed, vigorous, clean and uniformly well rooted.		
AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA, Michx. Virginia Creeper						
Seedling	3 years old	\$2.50	\$18.00	FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA, Borkh. Western Green Ash		
BERBERIS VULGARIS		Common Barberry		Twice Transplanted ..	5 to 6 ft.	\$3.00
Seedling	1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$5.00	Twice Transplanted ..	4 to 5 ft.	2.50
Seedling	1 to 1½ ft.		3.00	\$17.00		13.00
BETULA ALBA, Linn.		White Birch		GLEIDTSIA TRIACANTHOS, Linn.		Honey Locust
Transplanted	1 to 2 ft.	\$2.50	\$12.00	Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
CARPINUS BETULUS, Linn.		European Hornbeam		HICORIA GLABRA, Britt.		Pignut (Hickory)
Seedling	1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.00	\$5.00	Seedling	8 to 12 in.	\$1.00
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA, Walt.		Blue Beech		JUGLANS CINEREA, Linn.		Butternut: White Walnut
Seedling	1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.25	\$6.50	Seedling	1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00

USE WHITE PINE FOR CUT-OVER LANDS; FOR SANDY SOILS AND OTHER BARE, UNPRODUCTIVE, UNSIGHTLY PLACES; FOR WORN-OUT PASTURES; FOR LANDS USELESS FOR OTHER PURPOSES



A LARGE BLOCK OF YOUNG SUGAR MAPLES GROWING AT Little Tree Farms

Prices in Lots of				Prices in Lots of			
10	100	1,000	Balm of Gillead	10	100	1,000	Swamp White Oak
POPULUS BALSAMIFERA, Linn.			Carolina Poplar	QUERCUS BICOLOR, Willd.	Transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00
Cuttings	About 1 ft. long				Transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	\$20.00
POPULUS DELTOIDES, Marsh.			Lombardy Poplar		Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$170.00
Cuttings	About 1 ft. long				Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	3.50
POPULUS DILATATA, Linn.			Norway Poplar	QUERCUS MACROCARPA, Michx.	Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$3.00
Rooted Plants	4 to 6 ft.	\$2.00			Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$15.00
Cuttings	About 1 ft. long			QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, Muench.	Twice Transplanted	7 to 9 ft.	\$125.00
POPULUS GIGANTEA					Twice Transplanted	6 to 7 ft.	\$10.00
Rooted Plants	6 to 9 ft.	\$3.50			Twice Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$50.00
Cuttings	About 1 ft. long				Twice Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	40.00
QUERCUS ALBA, Linn.			White Oak		Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	\$350.00
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	\$4.00			Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	6.50
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	3.50			Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	32.50
USE WHITE PINE FOR SCREENS, BORDERS, AVENUE PLANTING, AND OTHERWISE BEAUTIFYING AN ESTATE					Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	29.00
USE IT FOR A RAPID GROWTH THAT QUICKLY INCREASES THE VALUES OF COUNTRY BUILDING SITES.					Transplanted	4 to 6 ft.	22.00

It is not necessary to cut our Pin Oaks back when set out as they have ample roots to support the tops. It costs more to grow such strong, fibrous roots as these, and yet our prices are very low because of our large supply. Pin Oak is in distinct favor as a lawn and avenue tree. It is a rapid grower, has a magnificent shape and endures well under many conditions. Its foliage is delicate and is vividly colored in the fall. Our stock is especially thrifty, clean, and straight.

Prices in Lots of
10 100 1,000

QUERCUS RUBRA, Linn.

Red Oak

Transplanted	5 to 7 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$115.00
Transplanted	4 to 5 ft.	2.00	10.00	90.00
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.50	7.50	62.00
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	5.00	40.00

Our Red Oaks are unusually fine. We sell this tree of many merits at the very lowest price because we grow it in quantity. This is becoming the most popular oak for ornamental as well as commercial planting. Its rapid growth and thoroughly satisfactory development, as well as its beauty and its large volume of sound, valuable wood make it so. It has a wide natural range, growing successfully on the dry, sandy land of Cape Cod and Long Island, while on richer, moister lands it reaches a height of seventy to ninety feet and a diameter of three or four feet.

SALIX VIMINALIS

European Osier
Willow

Heavy Rooted Plants	3 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$60.00
Heavy Rooted Plants	2 to 3 ft.	1.50	7.00	40.00
Cuttings	About 1 ft. long		1.00	4.00

Prices in Lots of
10 100 1,000

TILIA PARVIFOLIA, Ehrh.

European Linden

Twice Transplanted ..	6 to 8 ft.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
Twice Transplanted ..	4 to 6 ft.	3.00	15.00	120.00
Transplanted	3 to 5 ft.	2.00	10.00	90.00

ULMUS AMERICANA, Linn.

American Elm

Twice Transplanted ..	4 to 6 ft.	\$3.50	\$18.00
Twice Transplanted ..	3 to 4 ft.	2.75	13.00
Transplanted	3 to 4 ft.	1.50	7.00
Transplanted	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	4.50
Transplanted	1 to 2 ft.		3.00

VIRBURNAM DENTATUM, Linn.

Arrow-wood

Seedling	1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.00	\$55.00
Seedling	1 to 1½ ft.		4.50	30.00

VITIS SOLARIS

2½ to 3 ft. \$2.00 \$10.00 \$85.00

This vine is not only ornamental, but the fruit is delicious when preserved.



A FEW OF THE BEAUTIFUL PIN OAKS WE HAVE FOR SALE

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR TREE PLANTERS

MASSACHUSETTS

Plantations—not less than 2000 trees to the acre, upon land which does not exceed \$10.00 per acre—exempt from taxation for ten years after trees have grown two feet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Land planted—at least 1200 to the acre, tax rebated.

First ten years, 90 per cent.

Second ten years, 80 per cent.

Third ten years, 50 per cent.

CONNECTICUT

Taxed annually on the *land alone*, rate not to exceed 10 mills, plus a yield tax of 10 per cent on value when cut.

VERMONT

Tax exempt for ten years.

MAINE

Not less than 640 to the acre after three years may be tax exempt for twenty years.

Several Other States Have Similar Exemption Laws

BRIEFED FROM STATE STATUTES

RHODE ISLAND

Land not worth more than \$25.00 an acre, planted not less than 500 to the acre, tax exempt for fifteen years.

NEW YORK

Not less than 800 to the acre, tax exempt for thirty-five years. A 50 per cent reduction for thirty-five years for underplanting existing forest and brush lands with not less than 300 trees. Waste, denuded, or wild forest lands 5 acres or more, assessed at not over \$5.00 per acre which is forested under agreement with the Conservation Commission, taxed for thirty-five years on land alone at a valuation not to exceed that at the beginning of the period.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lands used exclusively for growing trees and classified as auxiliary forest reserves rated for taxation at not in excess of \$1.00 per acre. Timber subject to 10 per cent yield tax when harvested.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREE PLANTING

ORDER EARLY, PLANT PROMPTLY AND SUCCEED

THE PROPER TIME TO PLANT

In spring—as soon as the snow has gone and the frost is out of the ground, hardwoods and larches as early as possible, before the buds begin to start; evergreens immediately after these.

In fall.—The latter part of August and all September for most evergreens. October and November are desirable months for transplanting deciduous trees.

USUAL DISTANCES BETWEEN PLANTS FOR FOREST PURPOSES

White Pine	— 4 x 4 ft., 5 x 5 ft., 6 x 6 ft.
Scotch Pine	— 2 x 3 ft., 3 x 3 ft., 4 x 4 ft.
Red Spruce	— 3 x 3 ft., 4 x 4 ft., 5 x 5 ft.
Balsam Fir	— 4 x 4 ft., 5 x 5 ft.
European Larch	— 4 x 4 ft., 5 x 5 ft., 4 x 6 ft.
Red Oak	— 3 x 3 ft., 4 x 4 ft., 4 x 6 ft.
White Ash	— 4 x 4 ft., 5 x 5 ft., 6 x 8 ft.
Chestnut	— 5 x 5 ft., 4 x 6 ft.
Birch	— 3 x 4 ft., 4 x 4 ft.
Black Locust	— 3 x 4 ft., 4 x 4 ft., 3 x 6 ft.

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

Feet	Plants	Feet	Plants
2 x 2	10,890	7 x 7	889
2½ x 2½	6,967	8 x 8	681
3 x 3	4,840	9 x 9	580
4 x 4	2,723	10 x 10	436
5 x 5	1,748	11 x 11	360
5 x 6	1,484	12 x 12	292
5 x 7	1,245	15 x 15	194
5 x 8	1,089	16 x 16	171
6 x 6	1,210	18 x 18	135
6 x 7	1,038	20 x 20	109

WHAT PLANTS TO USE

While fine seedlings are perfectly suitable for planting under favorable conditions, it should be borne in mind that transplanted stock always has more endurance. (Seedlings are plants raised from seed and remaining in the beds where they are sown. Transplants are plants which have been taken from the seed bed and replanted in another more favorable place.) Transplanting produces general stockiness and an abundance of fibrous roots. It is false economy to set seedlings in places or for purposes where transplanted stock should be used. Transplants are able to withstand far more adverse conditions of soil and weather, and to make a faster growth than seedlings. We would urgently recommend transplanted stock for all rough, stony, brushy, or especially dry and exposed land, and in general for the quickest and most noticeable results. Amateur planters, especially, are advised to use transplanted trees.

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL

Upon receipt of the plants, take them from the boxes, open the bundles and lay them out on the ground. Separate the plants in thin layers, and heel them into the ground at an angle of 30° to 45° degrees, leaving the tops of the plants toward the south, and cover the roots with about 6 inches of moist soil. The best place for such heelings-in is in a cool, shady spot, such as the north side of buildings. The plants must be protected from the drying winds, and the roots never exposed to direct sun or wind. If plants arrive frozen in freezing weather, put the boxes in a cool but frost-proof cellar, shade them, and let them thaw. If the plants should arrive somewhat heated, it is best to plant them immediately, or, if that be impossible, to heel them in, not too closely, in a cool cellar, taking pains to give them extra air. It is important not to wet the roots too much when heeled-in in a damp cellar, as they will decay if too wet.

HOW TO PLANT

Before planting, the roots should be thoroughly soaked in a "puddle" made of rich loam, earth or black mud, well mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint. The plants should be carried to the field either in a bucket containing puddle or water, or in a basket with burlap or some such covering to protect the roots previously puddled. Any very long, superfluous roots should be cut off with a sharp knife or cleaver. In the case of small hardwood seedlings, with a strong tap-root, cut the tap-root back to a length of 8 or 10 inches, making a downward, slanting cut. There are two plants in the basket, the one on the right side of the setting, as plants are almost surely killed in this way; this is especially true of evergreens. Remember, plants are alive, and they will die if proper conditions are not given them. In setting the trees, two men work together, one carrying the plants and setting them, the other making the holes. The best all-round digging tool is the double-edged cut-spade, or mattock. Use one man to make the hole. The other should stand by, holding the plant in the hole with the roots straight down and spreading in a natural position. The best well-broken or "fined" soil must then be packed so solidly about the roots as to be air-tight. The plant should generally be set about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deeper than it was originally in the nursery, to allow for the settling of the ground; after setting it should be just as deep as was in the nursery. Great care must be taken not to sink plants too deep, or to let them stand. The roots can hardly be packed too firmly. Setting plants early in the spring, when the ground is still moist and the air cool, insures against such a costly and impracticable proceeding as watering after planting.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

A well-set plantation requires very little after-care. Cattle must be kept out at least for some years, if not entirely, and of course the plantation must be protected from fire. If the planting be sufficiently close, no pruning will be required. But in case some plants dying leave spaces after a few years, these latter should be filled in. The plants should be pruned after a few years, the dead and superfluous limbs being cut close to the trunk. This is best done in the fall, when the sap, running sluggishly, will cover wounds without much bleeding.

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Build Up

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Landscapes-
Plant

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Forests-
with the

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Trees-
They are

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BORN
as well as

AMERICAN

GROWN
on the

Little Tree Farms
of America